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JUN 28 1971

NASA seeks future space launch site

A government space team came to Montana in April as part of a nationwide hunt for several thousand isolated acres on which to build a launch and recovery site for future space missions.

Localities can plan more effectively now

By HAL PRICE
PED Associate Planner

Montana's planning, zoning and platting laws, as amended by the 42nd Legislative Assembly in House Bill 79 and Senate Bill 63, now provide the legal framework for all units of local government to effectively plan and guide the development of their jurisdictions.

House Bill 79 amended the enabling laws for city-county planning and zoning. That law, as amended, allows for the formation of county planning boards in addition to the existing city-county boards. It also provides for countywide planning and zoning and provides that a county and any or all of its cities may join together in a unified planning effort.

The new law also allows cities and towns to zone and control the subdivision of land in their suburbs outside the city limits. In order for a city to exercise this "extra-territorial" authority, certain conditions would have to be met, one of them being that the county government was not already exercising its authority to plan and regulate land uses in the subject area.

Two other major changes resulting from HB 79 will allow local government to assess a tax generally sufficient for financing the cost of planning and the administration of land use regulations. Additionally, county government is now provided with the authority to exercise "emergency" or interim zoning regulations within certain areas where sudden and unanticipated development threatens to occur in a disorderly or damaging way.

Senate Bill 63 amended the state law governing the platting of lands. One of the major changes brought about by this bill is the requirement that county commissioners adopt regulations concerning the subdivision of land and that all subdivisions then be approved or disapproved in light of those regulations.

The planning and zoning laws are permissive: i.e., implementation is dependent on the will of the people and the strength of their local elected officials. With these laws it is now possible for our cities and counties to respond to present day pressures for good planning, land use controls and environmental concerns. And there are good indications that national priorities based on environmental issues and the need for land use planning may very well produce pressures which will eventually require good planning and land use controls—whether by local, state or federal government.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is planning space flights as far ahead as 1990 and Montana had less than four days to prepare a program that would interest NASA in converting either Glasgow or one of four other abandoned facilities into the Cape Kennedy of the future.

The Montana Department of Planning and Economic Development, led by Senior Industrial Engineer Everett Darlington, coordinated the presentation by state, utility and railroad officials covering the areas around Glasgow AFB, Malstrom AFB, abandoned radar stations at Miles City and Lewistown, and an abandoned WWII satellite air base at Cut Bank. His presentation included population concentrations and the nature of the federal facilities, which seemed the team's preliminary interests.

Word of the impending NASA visit to Montana came first from Sen. Mike Mansfield in a telegram. He said the 9-man team would arrive in Helena, be briefed by state officials, and then fly to Glasgow Air Force Base.

The survey team—instigated by Gen. Robert Curtin, director of facilities,

NASA—was being sent to Montana and Glasgow at Mansfield's request to help it in its hunt for "several thousand isolated acres" as a home for the space shuttle program, now some six years in the future.

The prime requisite of the program turned out not to be "isolation or lack of habitation"—but merely a 12-mile "buffer" zone surrounding the launch and recovery site where the noise of the massive rockets on liftoff would bring a minimum of complaints from the population.

The space shuttle program as described by Gerry Gaffney, NASA spokesman, is built around the development of a reusable launch vehicle capable of putting men in outer space at a minimum of cost comparable to commercial airline operation.

"It now costs approximately \$1,000 per pound to put men and equipment into orbit," Gaffney said, "we are shooting for a means to reduce that cost to about \$100 per pound."

The complete vehicle—still in the planning stage and several years from (continued on page 2, column 1)

Montana Today

Montana Department of Planning and Economic Development

Volume 16, Number 1

Helena

June, 1971

HUD, DOD authorize ABM funds

Funds have been authorized by Federal Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Defense to conduct an area wide impact study in Montana's 6-county area involved in the antiballistic missile, reports Lloyd F. Meyer, PED's A.B.M. coordinator.

The consulting firm of Wilsey and Ham, Inc., Renton, Washington, has been selected to do the study in association with the firms of Morrison and Maierle of Helena and T.A.P. of Bozeman.

The planner-in-charge will be Joseph Lipscomb of Wilsey and Ham's office in Renton, Washington.

The nine-month project amounting to approximately \$54,000 has been funded through grants from Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Defense. The State of Montana will contribute \$5,000 as its share of the study.

Meyer said the purpose of the program is to initiate a comprehensive study to describe the probable consequences and define alternatives for development

within the A.B.M. construction area in north-central Montana.

Department of Defense monies for the study have been made available through Section 610 of the A.B.M. legislation which is expected to provide \$8-12 million for facilities and services to meet impact of the Safeguard site construction in Montana and North Dakota.

Applications for these funds by local or state governmental bodies and agencies are received and processed by the Department of Planning and Economic Development.

Funding for qualifying projects is sought from existing federal agencies. Department of Defense funding is requested only if no "normal program" funds are available. It is expected that certain projects will qualify for 100 percent D.O.D. funding as they are unique to A.B.M. impact and would not qualify under normal federal programs.

The impact funding requests already received total more than \$16 million, Meyer reported.

Montana Today

Even at the risk of committing redundancies to articles elsewhere in *Montana Today*, this column presents an irresistible opportunity to summarize and comment on a number of the department's activities since the October issue.

The PED sponsored Governor's Conference on Strategy for the Seventies in Great Falls last December 3-4, proved more successful than even its planners had dared hope. Not only were the presentations—by some of Montana's and the region's best minds—superb, but taken together they generated some thoughtful comments.

Great Falls Mayor John J. McLaughlin called it "one of the most important . . . conferences held in Great Falls . . . one of the largest . . . attended by the most important people in the State of Montana . . ."

Governor Forrest H. Anderson termed it " . . . a very successful and meaningful conference . . ." and passed on his staff's report that " . . . the presentations and discussions were most valuable. (He)

was particularly pleased with the broad representation of various interests at the conference . . ."

As a result of the foreseen needs of the Citizens' Advisory Committee on State Goals and at the request of a goodly portion of the conferees, the Center for Planning and Development at Montana State University, Bozeman, one of the five cosponsors has undertaken to edit and reproduce the major papers of the conference and they should be off the press shortly.

Surely, in terms of attendance, enthusiasm and results the conference was successful beyond our expectations and those of our cooperators, aforementioned MSU, University of Montana at Missoula, Montana League of Cities and Towns, and the Montana Chamber of Commerce.

Meanwhile, back at Information Systems Division, the 1970 census data gushes forth from one of the state's IBM 360s by directed promptings of R. Thomas Dundas, Jr., division director, and Gary Rogers, systems analyst.

Their work on the census data, with the assistance of Mrs. Doris Neu, information specialist, has come to the spe-

cial attention and commendation of the Bureau of Census in Washington, D.C.

Jerry O'Donnell, analyst for the bureau's Data Access and Use Laboratory, has noted how remarkable Montana's progress is in this area. "Montana is further along in producing useable census information than most states and its progress has been unusually smooth and orderly." He noted that most states also have far larger staffs, and requested permission to use the forthcoming article on the census in the bureau's *Small Area Data Notes*.

We might add that Montana's progress in this area is no coincidence; even from Dundas' first day as director, back in September 1968, he has planned and prepared for the 1970 census.

The Research Division brought forth its results of the Uniform Multi-county Districting study and assisted in finally presenting the *Montana Economic Study*, a tri-agency effort between PED, the University of Montana Bureau of Business and Economic Research, and the Water Resources Board. The usefulness of the study and its diagnosis of Montana's economic plight by Dr. Sam Chase and Mrs. Maxine Johnson, principal authors, made the work an ideal keystone for the Governor's Conference.

The *Montana Data Book* completed by the Research Division in concert with the Information Systems Division became available to the public early in January. Professor Henry K. Shearer created the form and format and commenced data collection for the book last January. In mid-1970 Tom G. Armour joined the staff and assisted Dr. Shearer in completing the work which for the first time since 1960 makes most relevant, general Montana data available in one cover. Its contents are described more fully elsewhere in this issue.

Deputy Director-Research Director C. R. Draper represented Montana at the Western Interstate Nuclear Board's second annual meeting in San Clemente the latter portion of April. The 11-state compact reviews plans for nuclear power plant siting, plowshare projects, radiological monitoring and radioactive waste management, as well as new developments in the use of atomic energy for cancer therapy, agriculture and other peaceful applications. He follows Dr. Irving Dayton, Montana State University, Bozeman, and Dr. John Stewart, University of Montana, Missoula, as Montana's gubernatorially appointed official observer to the board. Montana has yet to join the compact.

In addition to the usual duties of the Industrial Development Division, its personnel conducted a successful "industrial visitation" to the Twin Cities. Co-sponsored by the Montana Chamber of Commerce and PED, 30 Montana businessmen and developers visited 40 Twin City-based firms at their own expense and told the Midwesterners about the opportunities in Montana. One participant, Ben Nordell, Sidney, even wrote

NASA seeks site . . .

(continued from page 1, column 3)
the drawing board—was described as being a two-unit projectile consisting of a booster and an orbiter. The booster unit, similar to lower stages of the Saturn rocket now in use that burn up on liftoff or reentry into the earth's atmosphere after staging, would be designed as a single fuel-bearing unit so that after thrusting the orbiter into space on a seven-day mission, it could be controlled for return to land for reuse in later flights.

The size of the vehicle, as described by Gaffney, is hard to define, but the space scientist estimated the booster unit would be about the length of a Boeing 747 and twice its fuselage size. The orbiter would be approximately twice the 707's bulk. The two units would be mounted "piggy-back" style and the project could become operational in the late 1970's in horizontal flight with vertical flight to follow two years later.

Noise is a major factor in a launch of this size, Gaffney added, and that is the reason for finding a location where it would be least objectionable. The buffer zone would extend from the safety border—three miles from the pad—to the outside circumference of the circle, 12 miles from the pad. "No return-flight noise problems are apparent as yet," Gaffney said, "but we'll know for sure in a month." The blastoffs are noisy, he told the group, "but there are no pollution problems as a result of the blastoff. This area should contain a minimum of habitation, but could be grazing or farmland without any danger to crops or livestock."

Time is running out for the space sur-

vey team, too. Gaffney told the assembly the group must submit its complete findings no later than May 30 and that the site chosen would be announced publicly in the late summer or early fall.

To put the \$700 million project into operation would require from 2,200 to 3,000 skilled technicians, Gaffney added, and the community must be prepared to support a 10-year training program to achieve that skill level and for the economic development problems that would accompany it.

The nine-man NASA team consisted of Charles Lutman, Fred J. Demeritt, H. Mack Rhodes, Wayne E. Koons, George H. Wade, James Spears, Lawrence Jacobsen, Gerry Gaffney, and Lt. Col. C. L. Fox.

According to Darlinton, Montana's work has just begun. The visitation team has requested considerable data on the five recommended areas and any others that might meet their somewhat vague requirements.

The data requested has to do with current and projected demographic and socio-economic conditions in the areas. It includes data on population, work force, unemployment, school capacity, housing, utilities' capacities, construction costs, main businesses, composition of nearby public domain, environmental data, airfield capacities, economic growth, projected economic effect of work force increases, additional facilities needed, bonding capabilities, etc.

Darlinton said other interested communities should contact the Montana Department of Planning and Economic Development in Helena if they wish to submit data.

his impressions to Governor Anderson: Representatives of the Twin City firms "... were all impressed with the people we have and also our great natural resources ..." He added that he hoped there would be more such trips.

And the division lent its organizational talents again to the Associated Inventors by assisting with the Inventors' Congress in Glendive late in April. Two Bozeman men, Ron Callantine and Chuck Primmer were named inventor president and vice president respectively, and Bill Spilker, PED industrial development director, Helena, was reelected secretary-treasurer. The congress attracted inventions from Montana, North and South Dakota, and Wyoming, and potential buyers from a number of midwestern manufacturing concerns.—Ed.

Citizens advise Canyon planners

Governor Forrest H. Anderson has appointed 19 Gallatin County residents to serve as a Gallatin Canyon Planning Study Committee. The committee members, all land owners in the canyon, are residents of Bozeman, Manhattan, Gallatin Gateway or the canyon.

The committee has met twice and has adopted a constitution and requested a technical advisory panel comprised of state agencies to aid them in developing the Gallatin Canyon Plan. It also has invited the Gallatin County commissioners and the Bozeman-Gallatin Planning Director to attend its meetings.

The Montana Planning and Economic Development Commission approved at its January meeting, the initiation of a \$30,000 planning study in the Gallatin Canyon area and retained the consulting firm of Murray and McCormick of Sacramento, California.

The funds to conduct this study are being contributed by the planning department, \$10,000 cash and \$5,000 in in-kind services, and by Big Sky of Montana, Inc., \$15,000 cash. The total contract to the consulting firm amounts to \$25,000. The planning study and committee are the results of the concerned canyon property owners petitioning the planning commission last September for a planning study of the Gallatin Canyon area.

The committee presently comprises John Haynes, chairman; Bill Hakes, vice chairman; Miss Barbary Hymes, secretary; Richard Buck, Howard L. Hoffman, A. Morris Clare, Robert C. McCall, Robin McNab, Sandy Dale, James G. Goodrich, Howard T. Kelsey and Ken McBride, Mark T. Patten, Wendall A. Sylvester, Russ Thorenson, Fred Weschenfelder, Norman N. Wortman and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Lawrence.

PED's activities increase during 1969-71

THE FIRST 23 MONTHS:
Selected Activities of the
Department of Planning and
Economic Development

Coordination of State Efforts for the Big Sky Project. A principal factor in Chrysler Realty's go-ahead decision was the "outstanding support of the Department of Planning and Economic Development," which had coordinated all state activities relating to assistance for the project. Although the development represents a \$20 million investment by Big Sky, its planners estimate that secondary investments will be stimulated that may reach over \$100 million.

Application for Big Sky Road Funds. The department did the research, coordinated the information inputs, and wrote the application on behalf of Madison and Gallatin counties for Economic Development Administration funding of a nine-mile road to the project site.

Big Sky Economic Impact Studies. The department made studies of the prospective effects of the development on taxes, local employment, and tourist trade, and supplemented the "Baseline" study of the Gallatin Canyon by M.S.U. researchers with an investigation of the economic situation in the Madison.

Big Sky Environmental Impact Statement. The work of state agencies preparing estimates of probable "environmental impact" of land exchanges No. 2 and No. 3 in the Gallatin is being coordinated by the Department, which is also preparing its statement.

Assistance to Local Comprehensive Planning. The staff helped 21 communities and three Indian reservations complete comprehensive plans which are prerequisites for obtaining federal funds for sewer and water, open space, model cities, urban renewal programs as well as others; obtained federal funds for sewer and water improvements in Bozeman, Helena, Opportunity, and Great Falls; and is now assisting Miles City and Hamilton.

State Planning Activities. The department secured two federal grants totalling \$230,000 to fund the first two phases of the Executive reorganization. It is working to secure another \$150,000 federal grant to supplement state funds for the Constitutional Convention.

Out-of-State Industrial Promotion Activities. The development staff have contacted personally over 150 major industries outside Montana. Informative mailings have gone to 1,800 forest-products manufacturers; Data Books are being sent to approximately 100 selected potential investors; and 1,200 companies that use sulfuric acid are being queried to check the potential for use of this raw material that can be made available in abundance by the effluent from East Helena plants.

Assistance with Gregson Hot Springs

Project. The department prepared Magicland Development Corp.'s comprehensive federal application for \$2.3 million to finance the \$4.6 million proposed recreation complex at Gregson Hot Springs. Plans call for 275 full-time employees.

Cut Bank Refinery Negotiations. The department played a key role in the orderly transfer of the Union Oil Refinery at Cut Bank to Canadian Hydrocarbons without interrupting 43 jobs and the tax revenues from the plant's \$2 million assessed value. Our development staff contacted Union to avert a planned shutdown; arranged for economic and engineering analyses by local investment interests; and reestablished sale negotiations with the Governor's aid when Union refused all offers. They also coordinated a meeting with the purchaser and Glacier County Commissioners to arrange revenue bond financing.

Eastern Montana Development Efforts. Recognizing severe problems facing citizens of eastern Montana—whose 91,400 people are spread over a 50,300 square mile area, with a 15 percent population loss in the past decade alone—the department led efforts to determine the area's interest in a united, regional planning and development effort. Eastern Montanans in turn formed their Economic Development Association, and the department helped fund and otherwise support its executive secretary, improving the area's chances to help itself.

State Information System. Montana, through the department's efforts, became one of the first states to design and implement a socio-economic information system for state and local governmental agencies, the legislators, business community and citizens of the state. The Information Systems Division processed over 1,000 requests in 1970 for statistical, financial, economic, demographic, and geographic information about Montana.

Other Coordinating Roles. The department is the State Transportation Coordinator charged with preparing a 20-year recommendation to the Federal Department of Transportation for location and priority of highways, airports, and other forms of mass transit throughout the state. Department of Transportation provides \$15,000 federal funds to match state funds.

Research, and Preparation of Publications. The department completed five major publications that are essential to the effective conduct of the state's business, as well as many private businesses. Decision makers need the current, reliable statistical information in the *Montana Data Book*, and they find analyses presented by the *Montana Economic Study* indispensable. Such references as the *Montana Directory of Trade and Technical Associations* and the *Directory of Manufacturers* and such studies as the *Uniform Multi-County Districting* further help government do its job.

Clearinghouse coordinates federal grant applications

By JIM E. RICHARD
PED Associate Planner

As a result of the enactment of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 and the subsequent guidelines that were established by the U. S. Bureau of the Budget (now the Office of Management and Budget) in BOB Circular A-95, a network of state, metropolitan and regional "clearinghouses" was established throughout the nation.

Effective August 26, 1969, Governor Forrest H. Anderson designated the Department of Planning and Economic Development to serve as the clearinghouse for Montana. Billings and Great Falls serve as metropolitan clearinghouses in their respective counties.

The clearinghouse is responsible for administering and coordinating three basic activities: project reviews, state plan reviews, and grant award information, and review of "Environmental Impact Statements," required of all direct federal programs affecting the environment in any way.

All clearinghouses are responsible for reviewing certain federally funded planning and development projects to ensure that they do not conflict with other plans, programs or policies. The intent of clearinghouse reviews is to avoid overlap and conflict among state and local programs, and to ensure compatibility of projects with overall planning objectives. But the intent is not to duplicate technical reviews. The framework of review includes evaluation of a project's relationships to such things as land uses, other planning and development projects, effect on the environment, and overall priorities and policies for a locality, region or state. Clearinghouse comments are advisory, rather than constituting approval or disapproval. All clearinghouse comments must accompany the application when it is submitted to the federal funding agency.

In addition to project reviews, the clearinghouse has two other functions: to review, on the behalf of the Governor, state plans required from state agencies as prerequisites for federal assistance; and to receive and disseminate information about federal grants awarded throughout the state. The notification to the Department of Planning and Economic Development of federal grant awards under OMB A-98 is still very spotty and no regular system has been established as yet to disseminate such information. The state clearinghouse is developing a system which will enable retrieval of information showing how much federal money comes into the state, who receives it, and the purposes for which it is spent.

Since clearinghouses were established as a result of federal legislation, they operate primarily within the context of federal regulations. With respect to proj-

ect reviews, the A-95 guidelines require that potential applicants simultaneously notify the state and the applicable metro clearinghouse agency of its intent to apply for federal funds. Additionally, the circular specifies the time periods allowed for review and the types of projects covered.

In general terms, the clearinghouse handles project reviews in the following manner. Upon receipt of a project notification, the Department of Planning and Economic Development staff and state agencies which are directly responsible for, or may be affected by, a particular project are notified and given the opportunity to comment. If a project is at an early stage of development, the purpose of review is to identify any obvious reason why the proposal should not be implemented or to define concerns which the applicant should consider in the course of developing the details of the project. Within 30-days from receipt of the notification, the clearinghouse advises the applicant of the results of the review to date. The result is usually either that a) there is no known conflict, or no further interest, and therefore the applicant is free to develop and submit the final application without further clearinghouse review; or b) additional information is required (e.g.: the final

application, detailed plans) before completing the review. Any information which might be helpful to the applicant in developing the proposal further also is transmitted.

If additional information is needed, the clearinghouse has an additional 30 days to complete the final review of the project once the material requested has been received. If a project is controversial, additional time may be needed to attempt to resolve issues. However, this is unlikely if the applicant has complied with the "early warning" notification and there has been continuing dialogue between the applicant and the clearinghouse or appropriate reviewing agencies.

With respect to state plan reviews, A-95 is more general. Only the time period allowed for review—45 days—is specified. It is up to each state, through administrative regulation, to spell out the details as to the material to be reviewed and the contents of the plans, and to determine policy and related matters. At the present time, state plans are required to be submitted to the Department of Planning and Economic Development. These plans are reviewed by the department, allowing any affected state or local agency an opportunity to comment, and any major policy or fiscal problems are brought to the attention of the Governor.

Book provides statistics for decisions, prognosticating

The *Montana Data Book* represents the fulfillment of a continuing need for current, reliable statistical information on which to base state planning and development activities, as well as an infinite number of other decision-making needs, both private and public, said PED Chairman Perry Roys when he announced the book's completion.

"The Montana Department of Planning and Economic Development and its Commissioners were indeed privileged to acquire the services of Professor Henry K. Shearer." Roys noted that Dr. Shearer previously had compiled the 1957 and the 1959-60 edition of the *Montana Almanac*, while he served as director of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of Montana, Missoula. "Dr. Shearer's training as a geographer, economist and statistician eminently qualify him to do the *Almanac* and the *Data Book*."

The *Data Book* is designed to allow for subsequently reissued, updated and expanded chapters to maintain the currency, accuracy and usefulness of the work. Any of the chapters in the book are available separately. The chapters, number of pages and latest data entries are listed:

1. Labor, 16p, varies—1968-69. (Revision planned for early 1971.)
2. Personal Income, 13p, varies — 1968-69.
3. Government, 22p, varies—1968-69.

4. Population, 18p, includes 1970 census. (Revision planned for early 1971.)
5. Vital Statistics and Health, 13p, varies—1967-69.
6. Social Welfare, 14p, varies—1967-69.
7. Education and Research, 19p, varies —1967-70.
8. Land Use, 7p, varies—1963-68.
9. Forest Industries, 12p, varies — 1963-70.
10. Agriculture, 16p, varies—1964-70.
11. Mineral Industries, 9p, varies — 1968-70.
12. Construction and Housing, 12p, varies—1968-70. (Revision planned for early 1971.)
13. Manufacturing, 6p, varies—1967-69.
14. Transportation, 23p, varies—1966-69.
15. Communications, 8p, varies—1968-69.
16. Power, 6p, varies—1968-69.
17. Trade and Services, 12p, varies— 1967-69.
18. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, 12p, varies—1968-69.

The complete book of 19 chapters in binder is available for \$5; separate chapters are available at \$.50 each. Orders should be sent to:

Montana Data Book
Department of Planning and
Economic Development
Capitol Station
Helena, Montana 59601.

State's housing concerns assist community planning

Staff of the State Department of Planning and Economic Development, along with community volunteers, have completed three experimental surveys to determine housing needs in selected urban areas of Montana.

Random sample surveys to gather structural and socio-economic data to be used in community planning have been conducted in Great Falls, Missoula and Havre.

Cooperating in the local activity were municipal officials, city-county planning boards and their staffs and interested private agencies.

The joint state-city effort in the three cities falls within the broad scope of the department's status as single grant agency for 701 planning grants under the mandate that the PED develop an informational housing data base for communities and counties.

Missoula and Great Falls, along with Havre, were selected as survey sites because of active public interest in housing problems of the areas.

Involved in the survey activity through an in-house, cooperative effort have been the department's Community Development Division, under Director Lyle E. Balderson; and the Research Division, headed-up by PED Deputy Director C. Richard Draper.

The pilot actions explore possibilities of using local and private resources to secure the information under a community comprehensive plan and will help coordinate available federal funding.

Tom Armour, research economist, has developed the sampling technique and survey instrument that will collect information to be coordinated with 1970 Census Housing Information, available on computer tape from the PED's Information System Division.

The information gathered from these surveys will contribute to the objective of the department's first year housing program—to develop a solution to existing and future housing problems on a statewide basis, with special emphasis on the housing problems of minority groups, the aged, and low-income families.

Carrying the pilot survey approach into the rural areas, Jerry Madden, housing program coordinator, along with Armour, has made contacts in eastern Montana, and the Community Development Division is working with citizens' groups in Baker and Circle searching out solutions to housing needs of the low-income elderly in those communities.

These activities are being coordinated with the Economic Development Association of Eastern Montana—an organization supported by joint PED-Cooperative Extension Service efforts—and Action for Eastern Montana, a community action program.

Development Technology operating

A new Montana corporation plans to manufacture electronic equipment in Bozeman.

Development Technology, Inc. will produce and market several proprietary products among which is a complete line of products of combustion (smoke) detectors. DTI also provides custom electronic manufacturing with emphasis on printed circuit and chassis fabrication, reports President C. L. McMillan.

McMillan was president of Osborn-McMillan Elevator Company of Minneapolis. Montana's opportunity for a profitable electronic manufacturing venture, its liveability and the chance to produce a needed safety device drew McMillan here, he said. He and his wife, Mary Ellen, have two children.

Directors of the newly formed Development Technology, Inc., are McMillan, Joe Gary, Charles Primmer, Byron Bennett, and Gilbert Giebink, all of Bozeman.

The combustion detector will be competitive with existing smoke detectors on the market and will be produced in several models: A battery-operated unit for campers and trailers, a residential model for home use, and the industrial model for large buildings and commercial establishments, reported Ron Callantine, vice president of sales and marketing.

Wallace Doeling, vice president of manufacturing, said initial employment will be 12 people with increases as production begins. The company is leasing production and office quarters in Bozeman.

Perry F. Roys, executive director, Department of Planning and Economic Development, said the creation of Development Technology, Inc., tells a commendable development story: The combination of efforts to bring this industry into being began by a local inventor, furthered by state university research assistance, and finally by attracting outside capital to form a company and begin operations.

McMillan was one of the guests of the Montana Industrial Visitation Team who visited the Twin Cities area during November. The team visit to Minneapolis and St. Paul was sponsored by the Industrial Development Division of the Montana Department of Planning and Economic Development and the Montana Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Roy E. Huffman, MSU president for Research said, "Development Technology, Inc. is the fifth in a series of private enterprise spinoffs from research activities at Montana State University. The first one was Montronics which after operating in Bozeman for several years was acquired by a larger firm and moved to Seattle.

"The development of spinoff industries is an important aspect of the growth of research-related industries. What we have done here is a miniature of the tremen-

dous clean-industry complexes that have developed around such university campuses as Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Stanford University," declared Dr. Huffman.

Communities get help on sewer, water planning

Montana has a completed statewide comprehensive water and sewer study. Intermountain Planners, under contract to the Department of Planning and Economic Development, has just completed studies on 49 counties. Seven counties, Carbon, Cascade, Flathead, Jefferson, Richland, Stillwater, and Yellowstone, were previously studied.

The state is basically rural with the majority of its people living in small communities. The study was conducted to provide recommendations for adequate and suitable water and sewer facilities for this rural population. The need is, of course, no greater than for the state's urban areas, but they already had ways to study their needs and the problems of the rural communities were being overlooked as the state urbanizes. Further, such plans are the minimum required before the Federal Government will commit assistance to such projects.

The 49-county sewer and water study analyzes the present state of water supply and sewage disposal for rural communities containing 5 or more dwelling units, but less than a population of 5,500 persons. Based on projected changes in population, economy and land use, the study estimates improvements and additions required to meet each locality's needs during the next 20 years.

Although the general purpose of the study was to provide the technical information necessary for coordinated planning of water and sewer facilities on a county-wide basis, its specific aims were to:

1. Develop rural citizens' awareness of their water and sewer needs.
2. Provide that concerned citizenry with the necessary technical information.
3. Develop citizens' desire to solve or prevent problems of fresh water supply and waste disposal.
4. Suggest preferred and alternate sources of fresh water and waste disposal.
5. Prevent costly and unnecessary duplication of water and sewer facilities.
6. Help coordinate the use of common facilities.

The study was wholly financed by the Federal Farmers Home Administration, exclusive of contract administrative costs furnished by the Department of Planning and Economic Development. The department is delivering 25 copies of the study to the county commissioners in each of the study counties for local distribution.

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These activities are being coordinated with the Economic Development Association of Eastern Montana—an organization supported by joint PED-Cooperative Extension Service efforts—and Action for Eastern Montana, a community action program.

Development Technology operating

A new Montana corporation plans to manufacture electronic equipment in Bozeman.

Development Technology, Inc. will produce and market several proprietary products among which is a complete line of products of combustion (smoke) detectors. DTL also provides custom electronic manufacturing with emphasis on printed circuit and chassis fabrication, reports President C. L. McMillan.

McMillan was president of Osborn-McMillan Elevator Company of Minneapolis. Montana's opportunity for a profitable electronic manufacturing venture, its liveability and the chance to produce a needed safety device drew McMillan here, he said. He and his wife, Mary Ellen, have two children.

Directors of the newly formed Development Technology, Inc., are McMillan, Joe Gary, Charles Primmer, Byron Bennett, and Gilbert Giebink, all of Bozeman.

The combustion detector will be competitive with existing smoke detectors on the market and will be produced in several models: A battery-operated unit for campers and trailers, a residential model for home use, and the industrial model for large buildings and commercial establishments, reported Ron Callantine, vice president of sales and marketing.

Wallace Doeling, vice president of manufacturing, said initial employment will be 12 people with increases as production begins. The company is leasing production and office quarters in Bozeman.

Perry F. Roys, executive director, Department of Planning and Economic Development, said the creation of Development Technology, Inc., tells a commendable development story: The combination of efforts to bring this industry into being began by a local inventor, furthered by state university research assistance, and finally by attracting outside capital to form a company and begin operations.

McMillan was one of the guests of the Montana Industrial Visitation Team who visited the Twin Cities area during November. The team visit to Minneapolis and St. Paul was sponsored by the Industrial Development Division of the Montana Department of Planning and Economic Development and the Montana Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Roy E. Huffman, MSU president for Research said, "Development Technology, Inc. is the fifth in a series of private enterprise spinoffs from research activities at Montana State University. The first one was Montronics which after operating in Bozeman for several years was acquired by a larger firm and moved to Seattle.

"The development of spinoff industries is an important aspect of the growth of research-related industries. What we have done here is a miniature of the tremen-

dous clean-industry complexes that have developed around such university campuses as Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Stanford University," declared Dr. Huffman.

Communities get help on sewer, water planning

Montana has a completed statewide comprehensive water and sewer study. Intermountain Planners, under contract to the Department of Planning and Economic Development, has just completed studies on 49 counties. Seven counties, Carbon, Cascade, Flathead, Jefferson, Richland, Stillwater, and Yellowstone, were previously studied.

The state is basically rural with the majority of its people living in small communities. The study was conducted to provide recommendations for adequate and suitable water and sewer facilities for this rural population. The need is, of course, no greater than for the state's urban areas, but they already had ways to study their needs and the problems of the rural communities were being overlooked as the state urbanizes. Further, such plans are the minimum required before the Federal Government will commit assistance to such projects.

The 49-county sewer and water study analyzes the present state of water supply and sewage disposal for rural communities containing 5 or more dwelling units, but less than a population of 5,500 persons. Based on projected changes in population, economy and land use, the study estimates improvements and additions required to meet each locality's needs during the next 20 years.

Although the general purpose of the study was to provide the technical information necessary for coordinated planning of water and sewer facilities on a county-wide basis, its specific aims were to:

1. Develop rural citizens' awareness of their water and sewer needs.
2. Provide that concerned citizenry with the necessary technical information.
3. Develop citizens' desire to solve or prevent problems of fresh water supply and waste disposal.
4. Suggest preferred and alternate sources of fresh water and waste disposal.
5. Prevent costly and unnecessary duplication of water and sewer facilities.
6. Help coordinate the use of common facilities.

The study was wholly financed by the Federal Farmers Home Administration, exclusive of contract administrative costs furnished by the Department of Planning and Economic Development. The department is delivering 25 copies of the study to the county commissioners in each of the study counties for local distribution.